

TWO NEW VARIETIES AND A NEW COMBINATION IN RUDBECKIA

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Rudbeckia nitida Nutt. var. **texana** Perdue var. nov. Folia integra, crenata, dentata, vel serrata, dentibus (si adsint) numerosis crebris 10 vel pluribus quoque in margine; folia basalia anguste vel late elliptica vel spatulata. Discus 2.0-4.5 cm. altus, achaenia 5.0-7.5 mm. longa.

Leaves entire, crenate, dentate, or serrate, teeth abundant if present, basal leaves narrowly to broadly elliptic, or spatulate, blade 10-15 cm. long, 3-6 cm. wide, sharply or broadly acute, attenuate below to a long slender petiole; disk conical to conic-cylindrical, 2.0-4.5 cm. long; achenes 5.0-7.5 mm. long.

TYPE: In prairie along railroad, 6 miles S. of Stowell, Chambers Co., Texas. *L. H. Shinn* 7710, May 15, 1945 (SMU).

DISTRIBUTION: Low open areas along roadsides and in fields; southeastern Texas to central Louisiana.

This is a morphologically distinct variety separated geographically from *R. nitida* var. *nitida* of eastern Georgia and northeastern Florida by more than 400 miles. The abundantly toothed, crenate, dentate, or serrate leaves of *R. nitida* var. *texana* readily distinguish it from the eastern variety. The latter characteristically bears leaves with 4 to 8, distantly and more or less equally spaced small dentate teeth on each margin.

Considerable justification could be offered to support the description of this variety as a new species. On the other hand, the conservative treatment I have applied to this and related Rudbeckias provides a better arrangement for indicating the relationships of the taxa.

Rudbeckia laciniata L. var. **bipinnata** Perdue var. nov. Folia caulina inferiora et mediocria bipinnatifida vel pinnatisecta, segmentis vel foliolis 5-7, pinnatifidis, segmentis ultimis lanceolatis. Discus globosus vel ovoideus 1.5-1.9 cm. altus.

Stems 0.6-1.5 m. high, mostly slender, the peduncles rarely more than 1.5 mm. in diameter; basal leaves not seen, lower and middle stem leaves petiolate, bi-pinnatifid or pinnately divided into 5 or 7 irregularly pinnatifid leaflets or segments, the ultimate divisions lanceolate, entire or coarsely toothed, upper stem leaves similar but with fewer divisions, sessile, the uppermost merely 3-lobed or entire

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and ovate; heads mostly 8-15; rays 4.0 (3.5)-5.0 cm. long; disks globose to ovoid, 1.5-1.9 cm. long; achenes 4-6 mm. high.

TYPE: Swampy open woods along Mud Creek, valley of Fall Creek, Dryden, Tompkins Co., New York, *MacDaniels & Eames 1293*, August 10, 1913 (GH).

DISTRIBUTION: Moist open or partly shaded sites: stream banks, meadows, borders of woodland, open woods, etc.; Massachusetts and New Hampshire to eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland.

R. laciniata var. *bipinnata* is intermediate between the common *R. laciniata* var. *laciniata* of the eastern United States and Canada, with which it intergrades imperceptibly, and *R. laciniata* var. *digitata* (Mill.) Fiori of the northern half of the Atlantic coastal plain. From var. *laciniata* the new variety is distinguished by its bipinnatifid leaves with narrowly lanceolate or linear-lanceolate ultimate segments. From var. *digitata* it is distinguished by its larger disks (1.5 cm. or more high) and longer rays (3.5 to 6.0 cm. long).

Rudbeckia occidentalis Nutt. var. *montana* (Gray) Perdue, *comb. nov.* Based on *R. montana* Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 17: 217 (1881-1882).

A NEW SPECIES OF SETCREASEA FROM MEXICO

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The authors came across a new species of the genus *Setcreasea* from Mexico, collected by Edward Palmer, first identified as *S. pallida*, but later as "*S. palmeri*" probably by Rose, who, it seems, did not get a chance to describe it. Rose (1891) did report another new species, *Tradescantia palmeri*, from Edward Palmer's collections of Mexico. Though the genus *Setcreasea* was separated from *Tradescantia* at a later date (Rose 1899, 1903, Schumann et Sydow 1899) on the basis of fused corolla and epipetalous stamens, the species *T. palmeri* should not be confused with this new species, because *T. palmeri* is in no way similar to it.

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